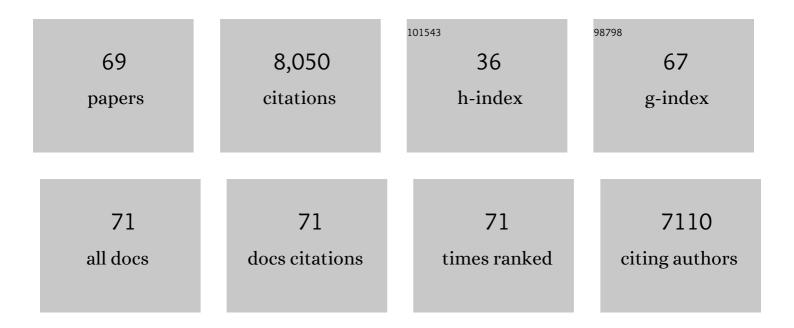
Christine F Carson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Antimicrobial activity of essential oils and other plant extracts. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 1999, 86, 985-990.	3.1	1,784
2	<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (Tea Tree) Oil: a Review of Antimicrobial and Other Medicinal Properties. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2006, 19, 50-62.	13.6	959
3	Mechanism of Action of Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) Oil on Staphylococcus aureus Determined by Time-Kill, Lysis, Leakage, and Salt Tolerance Assays and Electron Microscopy. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2002, 46, 1914-1920.	3.2	760
4	Antimicrobial activity of the major components of the essential oil of <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> . Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1995, 78, 264-269.	1.1	512
5	Antifungal activity of the components of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 2003, 95, 853-860.	3.1	371
6	Terpinen-4-ol, the main component of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree oil), suppresses inflammatory mediator production by activated human monocytes. Inflammation Research, 2000, 49, 619-626.	4.0	316
7	Antifungal effects of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and its components on Candida albicans, Candida glabrata and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2004, 53, 1081-1085.	3.0	239
8	A review of the toxicity of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 2006, 44, 616-625.	3.6	235
9	Susceptibility of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus to the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1995, 35, 421-424.	3.0	198
10	In-vitro activity of essential oils, in particular Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and tea tree oil products, against Candida spp. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1998, 42, 591-595.	3.0	158
11	In vitro activity of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil against dermatophytes and other filamentous fungi. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2002, 50, 195-199.	3.0	138
12	Susceptibility of transient and commensal skin flora to the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea) Tj ETQq0 0	0 rgBT /Ov	verlock 10 Tf
13	Antimicrobial activity of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia. Letters in Applied Microbiology, 1993, 16, 49-55.	2.2	127
14	Effects of Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree) Essential Oil and the Major Monoterpene Component Terpinen-4-ol on the Development of Single- and Multistep Antibiotic Resistance and Antimicrobial Susceptibility. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2012, 56, 909-915.	3.2	124
15	Tea tree oil as an alternative topical decolonization agent for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. Journal of Hospital Infection, 2000, 46, 236-237.	2.9	111
16	The water-soluble components of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree oil) suppress the production of superoxide by human monocytes, but not neutrophils, activated in vitro. Inflammation Research, 2001, 50, 213-219.	4.0	110
17	Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil gel (6%) for the treatment of recurrent herpes labialis. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2001, 48, 450-451.	3.0	97
18	Tolerance of Pseudomonas aeruginosa to Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil is associated with the outer membrane and energy-dependent cellular processes. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2004, 54, 386-392.	3.0	96

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19	Role of the MexAB-OprM Efflux Pump of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> in Tolerance to Tea Tree () Tj ETQq1 1 α-Terpineol. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 1932-1935.	0.784314 3.1	rgBT /Overloo 83
20	Susceptibility of oral bacteria to <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (tea tree) oil <i>in vitro</i> . Oral Microbiology and Immunology, 2003, 18, 389-392.	2.8	82
21	Influence of organic matter, cations and surfactants on the antimicrobial activity of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil in vitro. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 1999, 86, 446-452.	3.1	80
22	Safety, efficacy and provenance of tea tree (<i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i>) oil. Contact Dermatitis, 2001, 45, 65-67.	1.4	80
23	In Vitro Activities of Ketoconazole, Econazole, Miconazole, and <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (Tea) Tj ETQq1 1 0.	.784314 rg 3.2	BT /Overlock
24	Induction of necrosis and cell cycle arrest in murine cancer cell lines by Melaleuca alternifolia (tea) Tj ETQq0 0 0	rgBT /Over 2.3	rlock 10 Tf 50
25	Efficacy and safety of tea tree oil as a topical antimicrobial agent. Journal of Hospital Infection, 1998, 40, 175-178.	2.9	63
26	Assessment of the antibacterial activity of tea tree oil using the European EN 1276 and EN 12054 standard suspension tests. Journal of Hospital Infection, 2005, 59, 113-125.	2.9	54
27	Susceptibility of pseudomonads to Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and components. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2006, 58, 449-451.	3.0	53
28	Scabies: an ancient global disease with a need for new therapies. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2015, 15, 250.	2.9	53
29	Therapeutic Potential of Tea Tree Oil for Scabies. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 258-266.	1.4	49
30	Susceptibility of Propionibacterium acnes to the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia. Letters in Applied Microbiology, 1994, 19, 24-25.	2.2	48
31	Uncontrolled, open-label, pilot study of tea tree (Melaleuca alternifolia) oil solution in the decolonisation of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus positive wounds and its influence on wound healing. International Wound Journal, 2011, 8, 375-384.	2.9	46
32	Ciprofloxacin and Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhoea. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1992, 30, 141-147.	3.0	42
33	Mupirocinâ€resistant methicillinâ€resistant Staphylococcus aureus in Western Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, 1994, 161, 397-398.	1.7	39
34	<i>Candida albicans</i> adhesion to human epithelial cells and polystyrene and formation of biofilm is reduced by sub-inhibitory <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (tea tree) essential oil. Medical Mycology, 2012, 50, 863-870.	0.7	39
35	In-vitro activity of the essential oil of Melaleuca alternifolia against Streptococcus spp. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 1996, 37, 1177-1178.	3.0	38
36	Effect of habituation to tea tree (Melaleuca alternifolia) oil on the subsequent susceptibility of Staphylococcus spp. to antimicrobials, triclosan, tea tree oil, terpinen-4-ol and carvacrol. International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents, 2013, 41, 343-351.	2.5	37

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37	Inhibition of established subcutaneous murine tumour growth with topical Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2010, 66, 1095-1102.	2.3	35
38	Effectiveness of hand-cleansing formulations containing tea tree oil assessed ex vivo on human skin and in vivo with volunteers using European standard EN 1499. Journal of Hospital Infection, 2005, 59, 220-228.	2.9	34
39	Toxicity of the Essential Oil of <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> or Tea Tree Oil. Journal of Toxicology: Clinical Toxicology, 1995, 33, 193-194.	1.5	27
40	The antimicrobial activity of tea tree oil. Medical Journal of Australia, 1994, 160, 236-236.	1.7	26
41	In Vitro Susceptibilities of Lactobacilli and Organisms Associated with Bacterial Vaginosis to <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> (Tea Tree) Oil . Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 1999, 43, 196-196.	3.2	25
42	Frequencies of resistance to Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil and rifampicin in Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis and Enterococcus faecalis. International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents, 2008, 32, 170-173.	2.5	25
43	Prevalence of delayed hypersensitivity to the European standard series in a self-selected population. Australasian Journal of Dermatology, 2000, 41, 86-89.	0.7	23
44	Antimicrobial and antiâ€inflammatory activity of five <i>Taxandria fragrans</i> oils <i>in vitro</i> . Microbiology and Immunology, 2008, 52, 522-530.	1.4	22
45	Same-day antimicrobial susceptibility test using acoustic-enhanced flow cytometry visualized with supervised machine learning. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2020, 69, 657-669.	1.8	21
46	Survey of the Antimicrobial Activity of Commercially Available Australian Tea Tree (<i>Melaleuca) Tj ETQq0 0 0 Medicine, 2011, 17, 835-841.</i>	rgBT /Over 2.1	lock 10 Tf 50 3 20
47	Use of deception to achieve double-blinding in a clinical trial of Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil for the treatment of recurrent herpes labialis. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2008, 29, 9-12.	1.8	19
48	Poly(2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate) Sponges Doped with Ag Nanoparticles as Antibacterial Agents. ACS Applied Nano Materials, 2020, 3, 1630-1639.	5.0	19
49	Diagnosis of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> Infection in a Highâ€prevalence Pediatric Population: A Comparison of 2 Fecal Antigen Testing Methods and Serology. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2008, 47, 130-135.	1.8	18
50	Human pleural fluid is a potent growth medium for Streptococcus pneumoniae. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0188833.	2.5	17
51	Inhibition of ruminal bacteria involved in lactic acid metabolism by extracts from Australian plants. Animal Feed Science and Technology, 2012, 176, 170-177.	2.2	15
52	Effects of a Statewide Protocol for the Management of Peritoneal Dialysis-Related Peritonitis on Microbial Profiles and Antimicrobial Susceptibilities: A Retrospective Five-Year Review. Peritoneal Dialysis International, 2015, 35, 722-728.	2.3	15
53	Treatment of scabies using a tea tree oil-based gel formulation in Australian Aboriginal children: protocol for a randomised controlled trial. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e018507.	1.9	15
54	<i>In vitro</i> susceptibility of <i>Malassezia furfur</i> to the essential oil of <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> . Medical Mycology, 1997, 35, 375-377.	0.7	14

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Ciprofloxacin and pseudomembranous colitis. Lancet, The, 1990, 336, 1509-1510.	13.7	12
56	Non-antibiotic therapies for infectious diseases. Communicable Diseases Intelligence Quarterly Report, 2003, 27 Suppl, S143-6.	0.5	12
57	Tea tree oil as an alternative topical decolonization agent for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. The International Journal of Essential Oil Therapeutics: Exploring the Bioactivity of Aromatic Plants, 2001, 11, 97-99.	0.7	8
58	Lack of evidence that essential oils affect puberty. Reproductive Toxicology, 2014, 44, 50-51.	2.9	7
59	Air sampling to assess potential generation of aerosolized viable bacteria during flow cytometric analysis of unfixed bacterial suspensions. Gates Open Research, 2018, 1, 2.	1.1	7
60	Same-day confirmation of infection and antimicrobial susceptibility profiling using flow cytometry. EBioMedicine, 2022, 82, 104145.	6.1	6
61	Analysis of early mesothelial cell responses to Staphylococcus epidermidis isolated from patients with peritoneal dialysis-associated peritonitis. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0178151.	2.5	5
62	Allergic contact dermatitis following use of a tea tree oil hand-wash not due to tea tree oil. Contact Dermatitis, 1999, 41, 354-355.	1.4	3
63	Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil inhibits germ tube formation by Candida albicans. Medical Mycology, 2000, 38, 354-361.	0.7	3
64	Sporicidal activity of tea tree oil. Healthcare Infection, 2006, 11, 112-121.	0.1	2
65	<i>In vitro</i> data support the investigation of vinegar as an antimicrobial agent for PDâ€associated <i>Pseudomonas</i> exit site infections. Nephrology, 2017, 22, 179-181.	1.6	2
66	Ciprofloxacin and Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhoea. Journal of Infection, 1991, 22, 304-305.	3.3	1
67	Tea tree oil: a potential alternative for the management of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA). Healthcare Infection, 2005, 10, 32-34.	0.1	1
68	Poly(2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) hydrogels doped with copper nanoparticles. Journal of Nanoparticle Research, 2021, 23, 1.	1.9	1
69	OzFoodNet: enhancing foodborne disease surveillance across Australia: quarterly report, October to December 2004. Communicable Diseases Intelligence Quarterly Report, 2005, 29, 85-8.	0.5	0